

# The Pocahontas Times.

Andrew & Norman Price, Owners.

"Montani Semper Liberi!"

Andrew Price, Editor

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\$1.00 PER YEAR

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## EDWARD ERVINE, J. P.

Ancestor of the Irvine Relationship, With an Account of His Descendants.

BY W. T. PRICE.

Among the citizens of prominence in the organization of our county was Edward Ervine, late of Green Bank District. His residence was at the head of Trimble's Run. This homestead is now occupied by his son Preston, and David Gragg a son-in-law.

Mr Ervine was born April 2, 1790, near Miller's Iron works on Mussey Creek, Augusta County, and lived there until manhood. He married Mary Curry, who was born June 1, 1794. Upon leaving August county soon after his marriage, he settled on Back Creek near the Brick House at the mouth of the Long Draft. They were the parents of ten children, seven sons and three daughters.

The daughters were Mary Ann, now Mrs George Tracy; Margaret June, born 1827, now Mrs Charles Phillips; Frances Elz-die, born 1829 became Mrs Jacob Tomlinson late of Kaunas.

In reference to the sons of this pioneer Edward Ervine we have the following particulars furnished by his son Preston Ervine.

Benjamin Franklin Ervine, born 1816, married Mary, daughter of Robert Kerr, who were the parents of these children: Elza, now Mrs James Hughes; Edward Newton, on Buffalo Mountain homestead; Margaret, recently deceased, who was for the most of her useful life an inmate of Hon. S. B. Hannah's family on Deer Creek. She will be long remembered for her very interesting character.

B. E. Ervine entered the Confederate service, was captured on the Upper tract in 1861, and died a prisoner of war soon after.

James Addison Ervine (b 1818) married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Patrick Bruffey, and lived on the Nottingham place now owned by Uriah Hovener, and were the parents of six daughters and three sons. The sons were William, Calvin, and James Patrick; the daughters were Laura, who became Mrs Stephen Lockridge late of Highland County, Mary, Patriet, Elizabeth, Caroline, and Rose. Soon after the war J. A. Ervine moved to Missouri and located near Saint Louis.

William Frye Ervine (b 1824) first married Elizabeth Kerr and settled on property now owned by Marion Ray. By this marriage one daughter, now Mrs Brown Arbogast.

Second marriage was with Mary Jane, daughter of Joshua Barney, lately of upper Greenbrier near Durbin. The children of this marriage were John Preston and Amy, now Mrs Joe W. Riley.

Third marriage was with Mrs Elizabeth Jane Taylor, widow of the late Frederick Burr, near Huntersville. The children of this marriage are Mary, now Mrs Charles Burns, of Bath county, and McNeer Ervine on the Barr homestead on Brown's Mountain.

Robert Hook Ervine, (b 1831), married Mrs Isaac Hartman, near Matheny, and settled near Pine Grove. There was but one child, Bertha, who died at the age of seven years.

Edward Augustus Ervine (born 1833) married Mary Ann daughter of Henry Beverage, Top of Alleghany; and moved to Centerville, Upshur county, where he now lives. They are the parents of four daughters and two sons, Vernon, George, Amanda, Laura Ann, Nancy Jane, and Sarah.

Preston Cunningham Ervine (b 1836) married Margaret Rebecca Beverage, sister of the Mrs Ervine just mentioned, and settled on a section of the parental homestead. His family consists of four sons and eight daughters. Susan, now Mrs Opie Varner; Georgia, Alice, now Mrs William Arbogast; Emma, now Mrs Caswell Kellar; Nanette, now Mrs Morgan Morgau Rader; Clara, now Mrs William Arbogast near Green Bank. David Lee married Virgie Sutton; daughter of Samuel Sutton, and lives at the homestead; Cora Ella, now

Mrs Jesse Orndorf; Houston died in 1897 in his 20th year. Lola Grace and Sadie Florence at their home.

Charles Washington Ervine (b 1838) married Serena, daughter of Solomon Varner, Top of Alleghany, and settled in Upshur county, near Centerville, where he died in 1896. Their children were Baxter, Florence Rebecca now Mrs McWhorter in Buckhannon, Bryson, Ida now Mrs John Gawthrop near Centerville, Walker lives in Upshur, Brady, now in the far West, and Gertrude.

The foregoing are some of the particulars that illustrate the family history of Edward Ervine, a citizen of marked prominence in his day in county affairs. His natural endowments were of a high order. He became a citizen of this region some time before the organization of the county, and was one of the first members of the County Court. Upon his removal from Back Creek he settled on lands bought of Bonaparte Trimble, who lived in Augusta county, not far from Buffalo Gap. The improvements at the time of his purchase consisted of a primitive cabin, an acre or so of cleared land. He opened up a fine estate, and, as the reader has just been informed, reared a large family. He held the office of magistrate for almost his lifetime, celebrated numerous marriages, presided at a great many trials, and issued more warrants than can be readily enumerated. His disposition was jovial and his humor seemed inspiring and wherever he went he seemed to diffuse good humor and cheerfulness. For a long while he was a member of Liberty Church, and was a model specimen of the plain, straight forward Scotch-Irish Virginian. It appears from the Curry records in Augusta that Mr Ervine was a lineal descendant of one of the three Curry brothers who came to the Valley of Virginia with the earliest emigrants.

It would be well of our people who trace their lineage to Scotch-Irish ancestry were to make the study of Londonderry a subject of special study. If this suggestion were heeded, three-fourths of our more influential citizenship would find something useful and interesting. It might impress them with a stimulating sense of what is to be expected of them in order to become the worthy representatives of a lineage that has figured so conspicuously in human endeavors to realize the blessings of an ideal government, having no citizens to favor at the expense of the humble and the toiling, helpless hewers of wood and the tillers of the fields.

In the leadings of an all wise Providence Edward Ervine's lot fell to him in a sparsely populated country. The type of the religion he inherited in Scotland and the north of Ireland tended to blend in personal character indomitable industry, wise provision and satisfactory comfort, and the ideal of his endeavors was to have a home of his own amid fields and meadows.

Of such homes an eloquent writer says: "The homes of our lands are its havens of peace; its sanctuaries of strength and happiness. Hence come those principles of probity and integrity that are the safeguards of our nation. Hence emerge those devoted sons of the soil, the true citizenship of our loved country of whom may be written what Milton has said of the Hebrew Prophets: "They appear As men divinely taught, and better teaching The solid rules of civil government In their majestic unaffected style, Than all the oratory of Greece and Rome; In them is plainest taught and easiest learnt, What makes a nation happy and keeps it so."

The cow kicked the bucket over and spilled the milk, and if you do not get the Farm Journal 5 years, (all of 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904), just by paying for The Pocahontas Times a year ahead, you will be like that cow. The Farm Journal is the biggest paper of its size in the world.

## SIR WILFRID LAWSON AND THE WAR.

DISORDERLY MEETING AT WORKINGTON, ENGLAND.

From the Newcastle Chronicle.

On Thursday night a large public meeting in connection with the Workington Liberal Association was held at Workington. The principal speakers were Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M. P., and Mr Fred Maddison, M. P. In anticipation of Sir Wilfrid touching upon the war it was feared that a disturbance might occur, posters and other incitations being issued calling upon loyalists to vote against the resolutions.

Dr Ormerod, who presided, condemned the notices issued, which, he said, was nothing more than an attempt to bias the course of their meeting and cause it to end in disorder. He proposed a resolution regretting the failure of diplomacy to settle the difference in the Transvaal Republic, deploring the increased national expenditure, calling upon the Government to redeem its pledges, and affirming unabated confidence in the old Liberal programme of peace, retrenchment and reform.

The resolution was seconded by Mr Mandale, Workington, who was frequently interrupted by hooting, stamping and the whistling of "Soldiers of the Queen."

Mr Maddison supported. He said he would not discuss the war ("Why?" He was not a Little Englander. "Are you a fighting man?") It depends upon the weight. I fear a big man, treat a little one with contempt, and hit neither. (Cheers and hooting.) The speaker was interrupted to such an extent that he threatened to go amongst some of the obstructionists and put them out.

The Chairman announced that the interruptors would be ejected unless they behaved better. On rising to put the resolution the Chairman was asked if he would allow an amendment to be put. He replied he would not. They might vote against. On the vote being taken the motion was declared carried by three to one.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson said he did not like this war or the way it had been brought about they must see it through. This war meant turning South Africa into a hell, and whatever others might do he would not do anything to see such difficulty as that. He would do everything he could to stop this war and see that terms of peace were made. That, they knew, was considered very wrong. It had been said he had voted to stop supplies. Of course he did, and he did not regret it for one moment. If they thought he was wrong they could stop him in a few months. If they turned him out he should fall fighting the most sacred cause—the cause of peace. The war had been brought on by a series of negotiations which were shameful and shifty. What right had we to go to the Transvaal and assert our supremacy. Supremacy was the object of the Jameson raid. Mr Chamberlain's raid was exactly the same thing, only Mr Chamberlain's was on a larger scale. Dr Jameson was put in prison for his raid; Chamberlain perhaps deserved it quite as much as Jameson. The raid in this case was equally wicked, only it was done more openly. Kruger might be a canting old hypocrite, the Boers might be an ignorant, rough, brutal lot, but the worst they could do was to carry fire and sword into their country. His advice was that a monster petition be sent to Lord Salisbury, asking him before the carriage began to go, to tell the Boers what the Government wanted. If they refused the blood would be on their own heads; if they agreed thousands of lives would be spared. (Cheers.)

DR. FRANKLIN ON ECONOMICS.

Looking over some literary relics quite recently, Poor Richard's Almanac turned up. This is the way Poor Richard prods a prevailing infirmity:

Wise men, as Poor Richard says, learn by other men's harms; fools scarcely by their own. *Felix quum*

social aliena pericula autum. This Latin squib means about this: That is a lucky person who is made cautious by other people's perils.

Many a one for the sake of fury on the back has gone with a hungry belly and half-starved their families. Silks and satins, scarlets and velvets, as Poor Richard says, put out the kitchen fire. These are not the necessities of life and they can scarcely be called the conveniences, yet only because they look pretty how many want to have them! The artificial wants of mankind thus become more numerous than the natural, and as Poor Richard says, for one poor person there are a hundred indigent; that is low in purse for non-essentials.

A child and a fool, as Poor Richard says, imagine that twenty shillings and twenty years can never be spent.

A STORY BY POOR RICHARD. Here is an item about something that happened in the summer of 1757: "I stopped my horse recently where a great number of people were collected at a vendue of merchant's goods. The hour of sale not being come they were conversing on the badness of the times and one of the company called to a plain, clean old man, with white locks: "Pray, Father Abraham, what think you of the times? Won't these heavy taxes ruin the country? How shall we ever be able to pay them? What would you advise us to do?"

Father Abraham stood up and replied: "If you would have my advice I will give it to you in short for 'A word to the wise is enough,' and 'Many words won't fill a bushel,' as Poor Richard says."

They all joined desiring him to speak his mind, and gathering around him he proceeded as follows:

"Friends and neighbors, the taxes are indeed very heavy; and if those laid on by the government were the only ones we had to pay we might the more easily discharge them; but we have many others and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride and four times by our folly, and from these taxes the commissioners cannot erase or deliver us by allowing an abatement. However, let us hearken to good advice and something may be done for us. 'God helps them who help themselves,' as Poor Richard says in his Almanac of 1733.

"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth part of its time to be employed in its services, but idleness taxes many of us much more if we reckon all that is spent in absolute sloth or doing nothing with that which is spent in idle employments or amusements that amount to nothing. Sloth, by bringing on disease, absolutely shortens life. Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears, while the used key is always bright. 'Dost thou love life? then do not squander time, for that's the stuff life is made of,' as poor Richard says."

The Rockbridge News, November 30th, publishes an interesting account of Mrs Leander J. McCormick, who died in Chicago November 25th aged 77 years. Her maiden name was Henrietta Hamilton and was born and reared near Buena Vista, Va. About fifty-eight years ago she spent a summer in Huntersville, visiting her sister Mrs Osborne, wife of the Methodist minister in charge of the Pocahontas circuit. While there she made the acquaintance of Colonel Tallman, clerk of the court, who paid her marked attentions; so much so that when she returned home she found herself under the necessity of choosing between a handsome and sprightly county clerk or a plain but industrious farmer. She decided to be a farmer's wife, lived a few years on a farm on South River near where Midvale station now stands. In person she was gentle and lovely and of fine intelligence. She is survived by her husband, several years her senior; two sons, and one daughter, Mrs Fred Goodheart who lives in England.

## Odds and Ends.

### AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

The first mortgage of the Greenbrier Railway to secure a \$300,000 bond issue has been recorded in this county. The mortgage is given by the Greenbrier Railway Company to the Colonial Trust Company of New York, trustee for the benefit of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. This was too important a document to be entrusted to the mails, and Mr Herbert Fitzpatrick, a Huntington lawyer, brought it, as a special messenger, from Lewisburg, where it is also recorded. It is not the longest deed ever recorded here, but it represents the largest sum of money by far. It is printed on fine linen paper and contains forty pages of closely set type. Probably the most interesting thing about the document is the \$1500 worth of revenue stamps which it bears. There are thirty of these stamps of the \$50 denomination. The \$50 stamp is like the \$1 stamp in appearance except that it is of a brown color while the \$1 stamp is green.

### A NEW STAMP DUTY.

"The back of the ox is shaped for the burden," is the consoling South African proverb, and that is about the best way to take the impositions of the stamp law. We are constantly paying direct or indirect taxes in this country to be squandered by a government which does not regard expense. The latest outrage of the stamp-law is the recent order that after December 15 each stamp of the denomination of 10 cents and over in addition to being cancelled by pen and ink, must be further mutilated by having three slits cut therein to effectually prevent its being used a second time. The greatest drawback heretofore has been the time it took to pay this kind of a tax. A check stamp only costs 2 cents, but a man has often to spend a valuable quarter of an hour trying to find one. You will go into a store and borrow a blank check and you will buy a stamp. Then you search through half a dozen pockets for the price thereof. The merchant is busy but is anxious to accommodate you. He stands minute after minute while you finish up the search having found but one cent. Then you remember that you gave a cent to a child to put in his bank and your mind dwells on that awhile. Finally you offer the merchant a five dollar bill to change, which he does as rapidly as possible, and everybody concerned curses and grumbles about the stamp tax that is so troublesome and expensive.

### TO RIDE AND TIE.

"To ride and tie" is an expression which is commonly heard. It means that two men have but one horse which they ride alternately. The expression is rarely used however but what it gives rise to a hoary headed joke which has become the chestnut of all chestnuts, which is the slang name for a worn out joke, one which has become stale and flat. The owner of the horse when he finds a footman is going the same way, remarks: "Well, we'll ride and tie," and then he will add in explanation: "I'll do the riding and you can do the tying," and thinks he has been exceedingly jocose. The derivation of the expression is from a practice which robs the joke of its fitness. It means for the rider to go a certain distance and there hitch the horse and go on on foot. The one following comes up and takes the horse and passes his friend on foot and goes on to end of the journey.

### A SAFE CURRENCY POLICY.

We have been reading the debates in Congress and believe that we are able to formulate a currency policy which will immediately put the country on a sound business basis and bring renewed hope and prosperity to the toiling masses of the country. We would take the treasury certificates for deposits of gold coin at the uniform va-

## Did you ever See a Snow Storm in Summer?

We never did, but we have seen the clothing at this time of the year so covered with dandruff that it looked as if it had been out in a regular snow-storm.

No need of this snow-storm. As the summer sun would melt the falling snow, so will

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

melt these flakes of dandruff in the scalp. It goes further than this; it prevents their formation. It has still other properties; it will restore color to gray hair in just ten times out of every ten cases.

And it does even more; it feeds and nourishes the roots of the hair; thin hair becomes thick hair; and short hair becomes long hair.

We have a book on the Hair and Scalp. It is yours, for the asking.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address:

Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

line of the government notes issued under acts passed during the civil war and immediately subsidize the same in order to maintain an operative and perfect parity between them and gold coin. Having done that and accomplished a saving of \$148,000,000 or thereabouts per year, we would retire the national bank notes for which the national banks are primarily liable, and in place of them issue silver certificates of the denominations of five, ten and twenty dollars, receivable and legal tender for the payment of all debts, both public and private to the amount of \$300,000 and authorize the Secretary of the treasury to call in and discharge the Government bonds to the amount of \$365,225,000 annually. This would have the immediate effect of making the standard silver dollar of 412½ grains of silver, a dollar good when observed from all points of the compass. As for the perplexing question of the Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, we would allow them to remain in undisturbed ownership in the hands of those in whom possession now is had, payable at the Treasury Department on demand in gold coin of standard weight and fineness at the election of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall demand of the presenter his reason for cashing the same. All certificates of deposit of gold coin or silver dollars, all unused gold bars and silver bullion, all superfluous varieties of money and fractional currency, and minor coin to remain in statu quo, undefeasible and uncanceled for the period of seven years from the passage of this act, and all United States bonds redeemable when due with privilege in the Government of renewing the same for ninety days or less until the Secretary of the Treasury have time to turn round. By agreeing to this simple yet effective policy the discordant elements will be assimilated and the country saved from a disastrous money panic.

### NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me are respectfully asked to settle up on or before the first day of January, 1900. After that date I will conduct my blacksmithing business strictly on a cash basis. B. N. RAYBURN, Marlinton, W. Va.

Wanted—A good girl to do general house work in small family. Wages \$1.25 per week. D. W. BRATTON, Holar, Bath County, Va.